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APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF THE LATIN AMERICAN AND CARIBBEAN REGION

IPF:(1992-96) $30 700 000
(RLA/92/G33) (RLA/92/G32), (RLA/92/G31), (RLA/92/030) - Regional Strategies for the Conservation and Sustainable Management of Natural Resources in the Amazon

Date of approval by the AC:[1]	20 January *1993*
Expected duration:	Three years
Proposed executing agency:	UNDP/OPS
Government implementing agency:	Amazon Cooperation Treaty (ACT)
Proposed GEF contribution:	$4 071 000
Third-party cost sharing:	$ 815 100 Source of funds: IDB
Total UNDP budget:	$4 886 100

Project background

The Amazon region, with nearly eight million square kilometers of tropical rainforest, contains the greatest biological diversity of any region on Earth. With roughly half of the world's plant and animal species, the Amazon is a vast repository of genetic resources that has critical importance on local, regional and global levels. In addition to having great aesthetic, cultural and scientific value, Amazonian species of plants and animals contribute significantly to the local, regional and world economy. To ensure that these natural resources provide benefits now and into the future, it is necessary to develop sustainable forms of management through which Amazonian ecosystems can contribute to the region's well-being without degrading the environment, as under the agricultural and ranching models used in the past.

While the Amazon region has a tremendous potential for sustainably providing benefits from natural resources, the forest environment is rapidly being degraded due to migration from settled areas with low productivity, a lack of funding for the management of reserved areas, and disorderly patterns of land occupation and resource exploitation. Fundamental policies, according to the conclusions of the report, Amazon Without Myths (IDB-UNDP-ACT, 1992), must be geared toward improving production in settled and affected areas, rehabilitating degraded areas, managing protected areas; ordering the use of unaffected areas through ecological zoning and land use planning; improving education and training conditions; building the capacity of Amazonian institutions responsible for managing natural resources in, and increasing the involvement of local dwellers in resource management and its benefits.

Description of project

The development objective of the project is to implement three subprogrammes with regional strategies for the conservation and sustainable management of natural resources in

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the Amazon. Subprogramme I on the "Ecological Zoning and Geographical Monitoring of the Amazon Basin" will strengthen regional capacities to assess and monitor the biological resources of the Amazon basin in a coordinated manner using a Geographical Information System (GIS); will develop a regional consensus on GIS and zoning methods; will create mechanisms for regional coordination of zoning projects through the Amazon Cooperation Treaty; and will provide technical assistance and build the capacity of national institutions to use a regional GIS system and to elaborate a baseline zoning of their respective Amazonian areas that is consistent with the ecological conditions and with the socioeconomic needs of local and indigenous inhabitants.

Subprogramme II on "Capacity Building for The Sustainable Use of Biodiversity" will strengthen the capacity of key national institutions to manage sustainably biological resources; will prepare research studies on major policy issues regarding the sustainable use of biodiversity management; will aid national institutions to recover biodiversity information existing outside the region; will support coordination efforts to provide a systematic exchange of information on biodiversity among Amazonian countries; and will support the development and execution of research projects carried out by a leading institution in each of the eight member countries of the ACT to develop improved methods for the sustainable use of Amazonian biodiversity.

Subprogramme III on "Natural Resource Management on Indigenous Lands" will prepare and implement three pilot projects together with indigenous communities in Colombia, Ecuador and Bolivia respectively. Each project will be developed jointly with the indigenous counterparts who will carry out the project. These three projects will help assess the potential of environmental management strategies based on indigenous knowledge and traditions and help to develop viable ways to sustainable manage natural resources with the involvement of, and direct benefit to, the local and indigenous communities of the Amazon basin.

Inputs

UNDP will provide 252 man-months of national personnel totalling (US) $566,000; 130.8 man-months of international professional personnel totalling (US) $1,528,100; subcontracts; training; equipment; and miscellaneous costs.

Financial data

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Personnel	2 094 100
Subcontract	1 260 000
Training	877 000
Equipment	490 000
Miscellaneous	165 000
Total	4 886 100

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APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

IPF:(1992-96) $24 992 000

(DRK/92/011) - Energy Efficiency Improvement

Date of approval by the AC:[1/]	9 December 1992
Expected duration:	Five years
Proposed executing agency:	Government (General Bureau for Cooperation with International Organization (GBCIO))
Government implementing agency:	Pyongyang Thermal Power Station, Centre for Rational Use of Energy, Electric Power System Planning Centre
Proposed UNDP contribution:	$2 740 000 Source of funds: IPF
Total UNDP budget:	$2 740 000

Project background

The economy of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is highly energy intensive. The 1989 figure of the national energy consumption exceeds 2 tons of oil equivalent (TOE) per (US) $1000 of GNP generated, as compared to the world average of 0.5 TOE per (US) $1000. Major indigenous sources of energy in the country are coal and hydropower. Coal reserves are estimated at 70 to 90 billion tons; and the entire economy is dominated by coal, accounting for 83.9 per cent of primary energy use. Hence, greenhouse gas emissions from coal account for approximately 60 million tons per annum, and ash and slag about 20 to 30 million tons per annum, causing serious environmental problems.

The energy elasticity of the national economy is over 1.0 which indicates that the rate of growth of energy production has proceeded faster than the growth of GNP. However, demand has continued to exceed supply. One of the main causes for this is the inefficient utilization of energy in all sectors of the economy. At present, a cohesive framework for energy planning is lacking with approximately nine or ten organizations involved in various aspects of energy planning, production and distribution. Coordination amongst these organizations is weak. Other constraints in the sector include: inadequate electric power system planning tools; weak information structure; scarce skilled managerial and technical staff for policy making and design, implementation and operation of energy projects; and limited energy rationalization and efficiency enhancement measures at the consumer level.

The Government attaches the highest priority to the development of the energy sector as a prerequisite for sustainable economic and social development. Its strategy for the sector is twofold: firstly, the rapid increase of primary energy supply, especially of coal

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which accounts for almost 85 percent of the entire energy supply; and secondly, the introduction of energy conservation policy for the drastic reduction of energy consumption in all branches of the national economy. Since, the country's proven reserve of coal per capita is rather small compared with world average, energy conservation is considered to be more realistic and reasonable than expansion of coal production in the longer term. The energy conservation potential is estimated at 30 to 50 per cent of current consumption with resulting reduction in ash emission and gaseous pollution by 20 per cent and environmental pollution by 30 to 80 per cent. To focus on adoption and assimilation of new energy saving technologies, improve energy management at macro and micro levels, and enhance public awareness of energy conservation issues, the Government requested UNDP assistance for critical interventions in support of its energy efficiency/conservation strategy.

Description of project

The immediate objectives of the project are to: (a) generate power more efficiently and modernize of thermal power plants with improved operation and maintenance procedures; (b) enhance national capability for rationalization of energy at the end-user subsector and improved macro and micro level energy planning; and (c) improve the capability in power system planning and development of nationwide power system operation and expansion plans based on accurate data analysis.

Project activities will include: (a) upgrading the efficiency of power generation of one 500MW Thermal Power Station (Pyongyang) and establishing modern operation and maintenance procedures established to demonstrate the application to other plants to improve reliability and efficiency of power supply, and reduce negative impact on environment; (b) establishing a Centre for the Rational Use of Energy with capability to conduct energy audits and maintain up-to-date energy supply and demand data; (c) completing an extensive nation-wide energy audit programme on 10 typical energy intensive plants; (d) creating three pilot projects for demonstration of new energy conservation technologies and management innovation in food processing, machine building and chemical industries; (e) making impact assessments and developing guidelines for replication in other industries; (f) establishing the Electric Power System Planning Centre and rendering it operational with appropriate power system planning techniques and tools; (g) developing an interactive power system planning models linked to 11 provincial centres; (h) defining a strategy for power system planning; and (i) establishing procedures for generation/transmission/distribution of power.

Inputs

UNDP will provide 48 work-months of consultancy including 20 work-months for a thermal power plant component, 18 work-months for energy rationalization component and 10 work-months for electric power system planning; three study tours on modern thermal power station, energy conservation technology/management experience and power system planning; 65 work-months of external fellowships on equipment for laboratory and control and monitoring system of one boiler/turbine set, energy conservation/energy management, network analysis, computer/data base management; a subcontract for design, procurement and supply of equipment for pilot demonstration of energy rationalization after implementing the industrial energy audit programme; and equipment for thermal power plant laboratory and for the electric power planning information system.

Financial data

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Personnel	961 000
Subcontract	496 000
Training	488 000
Equipment	730 000
Miscellaneous	65 000
Total	2 740 000

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APPROVAL OF UNDP/UNCDF ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF NIGER

IPF:(1992-1996) $51 400 000
(NER/87/C02) - Integrated Rural Development in Mayahi

Date of approval by the AC:[1]	16 December 1992
Expected duration:	Four years
Government implementing agency:	Ministry of Planning
Proposed UNCDF contribution:	$5 593 100 Source of funds: General Resources
Proposed UNDP contribution:	$1 293 600 Source of funds: IPF

Project background

During the past 20 years, the combined effects of severe droughts and population pressure on the land have led to the degradation of the production base in Niger. In order to cope with an estimated population growth rate of about three percent p.a., farmers have been forced to double the total cultivated area by bringing more and more marginal lands into production and reducing the fallow period. This has resulted in a decline in agricultural productivity, social conflicts between livestock producers and farmers for the use of land for agriculture vis-a-vis grazing, and population migration to urban areas. The Government's approach to reverse this trend has been very sectoral and technocratic in nature. Populations, scarcely consulted during the conception of the various projects, were coerced into executing reforestation activities irrespective of their short-term needs. Furthermore, for the most part, these projects were implemented in isolation , hence failing to take advantage of the useful complementarities that could have existed among them. During the various consultations (Round Table, Interministerial Committee) that have led to the formulation of the policy paper for rural development (March, 1992) the Government has explicitly recognized the failure of such methods and suggested an integrated multisectoral approach to rural development and resource management.

In 1987, the Government requested UNDP/UNCDF assistance to address the above-mentioned long-term development constraints, using a multisectoral approach. To this end, UNCDF has identified the proposed project which conforms to the Government policy to promote better management of the natural resources in an integrated fashion through soil conservation, reforestation, intensification and diversification of agricultural and livestock production. This project will complement the actions being undertaken by the Government of Niger with the assistance of other agencies such as ILO, WFP, USAID-CARE, CLUSA, UNICEF and the French Cooperation Fund (FAC).

Description of project

The overall objective of this project is to improve the living conditions of the population of Mayahi by addressing both their long-term development constraints and their short-term needs.

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The immediate objectives of the project are to: (a) restore a durable agroecological equilibrium; (b) increase both livestock and agricultural productivity; (c) promote non-agricultural income generating activities; (d) provide basic social services; (e) address the development constraints of Mayahi which cover about 6,200 Km2 in the South of Niger; (f) reverse the negative trend of increasingly using fragile land to maintain the level of production warranted by the high population growth; (g) contribute to the reforestation of about 10,000 hectares of land using tree species well known for their positive effect on soil regeneration; and (h) enable the participants in the reforestation programme to benefit from the project sponsored activities to intensify agricultural and livestock productions. Project activities will include: (a) introducing improved seeds along with fertilizers which have been successfully tested in similar environment; (b) implementing animal health and nutrition programmes in the villages; (c) assisting the villagers to improve the overall quality of their lives; (d) promoting non-agricultural activities by financing a training facility for artisans specialized in such activities as carpentry, brazing, masonry and tannery; (e) stimulating productive investments by microentrepreneurs through the setting up of a line of credit; (f) making use of the lessons learned from previous and existing activities; (g) confirming through prospective studies to be conducted with the assistance of the agronomic school of Niamey and Montpellier (France) the body of knowledge relative to the agricultural and livestock production systems, land use and land tenure arrangement and sociological links among the various populations in the region of Mahayi; and (h) complementing the baseline information needed to monitor the achievement of the project.

Inputs

UNCDF will finance planting of various tree species on some 10,000 hectares of land, intensification of agricultural and livestock production, promotion of micro-enterprises, the establishment of a line of credit and the improvement of social infrastructures; socio-economic studies; related equipment, infrastructure and services such as vehicles and their maintenance, office buildings and equipment; followup and supervisory missions, contingencies, support and agency costs.

UNDP will cover the costs of international and national personnel; international travel and in-country mission costs; training; equipment; and miscellaneous costs.

The Government will provide (US) $197,700 to cover the costs of salaries of national counterparts.

Financial data

	UNCDF	UNDP
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Evaluation mission	146 000	-
Subcontract		
. hydraulic brigade	874 000	-
. NGO (CARE, VSF)	539 000	-
. UNICEF/WFP	118 000	-
. Institute & Photo	69 000	-
. Audit	40 000	-
. Village community	121 000	-
Technical Assistance		
Internal experts	-	603 000
Adm. Suppt. & Nat. Expert	-	217 000
Training	-	243 000
Expendable equipment	310 000	-
Non-expendable equipment	794 000	-
Construction	688 000	-
Vehicles	319 000	-
Credit	703 000	-
Contingencies	472 000	-
Agency costs (AOS)	210 000	108 000
Programme support	190 000	-
Sundries	-	123 000
Total	5 593 000	1 294 000

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APPROVAL OF UNDP/UNCDF ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

IPF:(1992-96) $27 000 000
(CAF/91/C03) - Mise en valeur du Setteur de l'eau en Republique Centrafricaine

Date of approval by the AC:[1]	16 December 1992
Expected duration:	48 months
Proposed executing agency:	United Nations
Government implementing agency:	Directorate of Water Resources
Proposed UNDP contribution:	$1 746 000 Source of funds: IPF
Government cost sharing:	$3 711 000 Source of funds: General Resources
Total UNDP budget:	$6 163 300

Project background

In its most recent plan for economic and social development (1986-1990), the Government of the Central African Republic put the improvement of health conditions and the drastic reduction of infant mortality, particularly in rural areas, among its highest priorities. The strategy adopted is to improve the health of urban and rural populations by increasing the availability of good-quality drinking water. The National Water and Sanitation Committee aims to reach a coverage of 60 percent in urban and at least 50 percent in rural areas before the year 2000. Its priorities are to: (1) maintain existing production systems; and (2) where new systems are built, to integrate them with other rural development activities. It is the mandate of the Water Directorate to transform these objectives into operational programmes and projects.

UNDP has been helping the National Water and Sanitation Committee and the Water Directorate since 1984 through two projects by providing training and institutional support in the areas of geophysics hydrogeology and in the elaboration of a rural water supply action plan. The present approval is an adequate combination of UNDP technical funding and UNCDF investment inputs for producing maximum impact for rural populations; and also constitutes the operating framework for a national water resources management strategy.

Description of project

The development objectives of the project are to: (a) prepare a strategy document with an action plan for the harmonious and integrated development of national water resources till year 2000 linking donors project proposals to the plan; (b) capture a permanent supply of good-quality drinking water in sufficient quantity to the villages of the Ombella M'Poko and Lobaye; (c) establish accompanying sanitary conditions, community participation and health education, more particularly in direction of women.

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The immediate objectives of the project are to: (a) prepare a strategy document for an integrated and environmentally-safe development of water resources in the Central African Republic addressing all the different uses of water (rural and urban drinking water supply, pastoral and agricultural hydraulics, industrial, hydro-electrical and other uses, such as navigation) and linking the above to the availability of donor funding in the water sector; (b) construct protected boreholes equipped with easily operated hand-pumps providing drinking water to 105,000 inhabitants in rural areas covering some 350 locations, and covering thus 50 percent of estimated total needs for the Prefectures of Lobaye and Ombella M'Poko; (c) establish a self-sufficient and sustainable system of operation and maintenance of the boreholes and of the pumps, by means of appropriate sensibilisation and sanitary education actions for the rural population, and a regional network of village-level maintenance and repair facilities with distribution of pump spare parts and eventually sparepart fabrication, depending on the results of a feasibility study; and (d) increase the number of latrines by at least 20 percent and construction about 100 dry latrines with concrete platform in selected locations (health centres, schools, markets).

Project activities will include: (a) evaluation of the capacities of the selected villages to participate in different project activities and identification and training of villagers responsible for the maintenance and repair of handpumps; (b) conducting hydrogeological and geophysical investigations for siting most favourable borehole locations, drilling and equipment of boreholes and handpump installation together with groundwater data collection; (c) dissemination of appropriate technologies for individual traditional sanitation and construction of 100 dry latrines with concrete platform at selected locations such as health centers, schools and markets; (d) launching a programme of sanitary education and sensibilisation concerning elementary hygiene and environmental concepts; and (e) reconciliation of users' needs, available water resources and donor financing, by taking account of the relevant technical, socio-economic institutional and financial constraints.

Inputs

UNDP will provide one hydraulic engineer (CTA) (36 work-months), one UNV driller, one UNV pump maintenance specialist, one UNV for logistics and maintenance for project duration, six short-term consultancies (10 work-months); three drivers; one administrative assistant and two national socio-economic experts; travel costs for field operations and missions; three short-term training sessions; one fellowship in water resources management (12 work-months); on-site training for community maintenance personnel; and miscellaneous costs.

UNCDF will finance a complete drilling brigade with accessories and drilling/borehole equipment; a construction contract and materials; 350 handpumps; all vehicles for project field work; operation, maintenance and miscellaneous costs.

The Government will supply the project with national experts, basic field personnel, one drilling rig and accessories, offices, telephone, water and electricity.

Financial data

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	UNCDF	UNDP
Missions	80 000	-
Personnel	-	1 285 000
Subcontract	70 000	-
Training	-	220 000
Equipment	2 261 000	38 000
Construction equipment	170 000	-
Operations/maintenance	565 000	-
Support costs (AOS + prog. support)	320 100	163 000
Contingencies	245 300	-
Miscellaneous	-	40 000
Total	3 711 400	1 746 000

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APPROVAL OF UNDP/UNCDF ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF MOZAMBIQUE

IPF:(1992-96) $ 93 000 000
(MOZ/89/C04) - Road Rehabilitation in the Province of Zambia

Date of approval by the AC:[1]	16 December 1992
Expected duration:	Three years
Proposed executing agency:	Government
Government implementing agency:	National Directorate of Roads and Bridges
Proposed UNCDF contribution:	$ 2 974 000 Source of funds: General Resources
Proposed UNDP contribution:	$ 328 000 Source of funds: IPF

Project background

Mozambique is one of the poorest countries in the world with a GDP per capita of (US) $80. It is estimated that 60 percent of the 16.6 million population lives in absolute poverty. According to UNDP's 1992 Human Development Report, Mozambique is ranked 146th out of 160 countries in terms of the human development index.

To address the structural and sectoral economic problems in Mozambique, the Government has adopted an Economic and Social Rehabilitation Programme (ESRP) which has a number of policies to revitalize rural commerce, improve food security, and rehabilitate the transport sector. The Government's strategy is focused on the recovery of the agricultural sector, in particular, the family sector where the incidence of poverty is especially severe and the potential for growth greatest. A key element of the strategy is the revitalization of the trade linkages in the country for marketing and transport of crops and distribution of production inputs and consumer goods.

The proposed project intends to replicate at a larger scale the execution of two successful labour intensive feeder road rehabilitation projects (MOZ/85/007 and MOZ/89/009), financed by UNDP and executed by ILO/DNEP. It will also seek to complement other donor financed projects in the Zambezia province. The project which was identified in 1989 reflects a programming strategy adopted by UNCDF in Mozambique which seeks to concentrate its resources in areas with high development potential and where large numbers of refugees and displaced persons are expected to settle once the war is ended. This project together with another UNCDF financed road rehabilitation project in the province of Nampula (MOZ/89/C02: (US)5.6 million) will plan an important role in the current strategy for post-war emergency and rehabilitation in Mozambique.

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Description of project

The development objective of the project is to improve the condition of the feeder road network in the priority areas indicated by the Government so as to provide access for emergency relief, community services and administration, and encourage production and transport of produce in order to improve socio-economic conditions in the areas served.

The immediate objectives of the project are to: (a) facilitate the major rehabilitation or reconstruction of approximately 100 km. of gravel and earth roads on the Gurue-Lioma-Mutuali route; (b) repair four major bridges and a number of minor bridges and box culverts; (c) improve drainage along all road sections with pipe culverts and side and mitre drains; (d) establish labour intensive road maintenance systems; (e) improve the capacity to construct and maintain roads in the region using both light mechanical and labour-based methods by providing training in construction, supervision and inspection; (f) establish road inventories; (g) provide testing equipment for materials; and (h) upgrade plant and equipment and its maintenance in the independent Zambezia Provincial Construction Enterprise for Roads and Bridges (ECMEP) and the Provincial Directorate for Roads and Bridges (DPCA).

Inputs

The Government will finance the project to the extent of (US) $594,000 to cover local costs including suitable counterpart staff supervisors, labour, operators, drivers, materials and provision of permanent military escorts; and will also provide the resources required to maintain the roads once they are reconstructed.

UNCDF will procure new equipment through selective international competitive bidding process executed by DNEP, supply funds for spare parts, construction materials, construction equipment and costs for housing, offices, stores and garages, subcontract of a UNV administrator, formulation and regular UNCDF monitoring and evaluation costs, contingencies and programme support costs.

UNDP will provide the technical assistance team and resources through the umbrella project (MOZ/91/007) Management Assistance to FRP, (Phase 1) (US $7 million). The UNDP contribution relating specifically to the UNCDF project amounts to (US) $328,000, to finance the costs of a project manager, two road engineers and one mechanical engineer.

WFP will supply food to the local project personnel as part of the above-mentioned UNDP/ILO project (MOZ/91/007). Their contribution to this specific project will be 2,724 metric tons of food aid whose value is estimated to be (US) $514,000.

Other donors, especially SIDA, DANIDA, Swiss Cooperation and IIDA will contribute indirectly to the project, through their support to upgrade the Provincial and National capacity of DNEP and ECMEP to execute road construction and maintenance programmes.

Financial data

	$
Missions (formulation, studies, monitoring and evaluation)	220 000
UNV Accountant	90 000
Spare parts and construction materials	720 000
Construction equipment	1 253 000
Transportation equipment	43 000
Operation and maintenance and contingencies	540 000
Programme support costs	108 000
Total	2 974 000

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APPROVAL OF UNDP/UNCDF ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF NEPAL

IPF:(1992-96) $ 77 800 000
(NEP/89/C04) - Small Marketing Infrastructures

Date of approval by the AC:[1]	16 December 1992
Expected duration:	Three years
Proposed executing agency:	UNDP/OPS in association with FAO
Government implementing agency:	Department of Agricultural Development (DAD)
Proposed UNDP contribution:	$ 3 572 000 Source of funds: General Resources

Project background

The Government of Nepal is concerned about the significant shift in employment from the farming sector to non-farming sector. The non-farm population is expected to increase from 16 percent of the total population in 1990 to 35.5 percent in year 2010. At present, the ratio of food producers to non-producers is 5:1 and is projected to be 1.8:1 in year 2010. This decline in number of non-food producers and the shift toward urbanization, highlights the importance of expanding production as well as shifting farming activity from subsistence farming with occasional marketable surpluses to a fully commercial activity.

The present marketing system cannot handle the projected increase in demand. Lack of any marketing infrastructure, the existing transportation constraints and lack of farmer cooperative groups to organize bulk collection, grading, packaging and bulk transportation of produce to various demand markets, are considered major limitations to rapid increase in agricultural production. To bring about a nation-wide improvement in the marketing organizations, the Government intends to undertake with assistance from external donors, a hierarchical network of marketing facilities. In support of the Government, UNCDF has financed the Kalimati Wholesale Market in Kathmandu which is at the top of the marketing hierarchy. At the bottom and the intermediate level of the network will be trading centers and a series of local collection points located close to the "production pockets".

Description of project

The project will consist of the following four components which corresponds to the four main outputs it attempts to produce: (1) development of marketing infrastructures in the Central Region and in Pokhara; (2) formation and training of "farmer user groups" and "user committees"; (3) development of a market information network; and (4) introduction of an improved packaging system.

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Component One: Development of Marketing Infrastructures

The project is designed around experiences of FAO/Swiss funded pilot collection centers in Palung and Lalbandi. It will construct 19 marketing facilities (13 collection centers, three trading centers and three urban centers), and will geographically concentrate in the Central region and Pokhara. The limited geographical focus of the project is because: (1) priority is given to the Central region which contains both the major production and consumption areas; and (2) priority is given to the completion of the marketing networks that would facilitate flow of goods to the largest demand center in the country (i.e. Kathmandu) in order to take full economic advantage of the UNCDF investment in the Kalimati Wholesale Market.

Component Two: Group Formation and Training of "user groups & user committees"

FAO as the implementing agency for software activities of the project, will sub-contract NGO's, local government agencies and private sector organizations in order to identify and train user groups in different locations. The process of group formation will involve the following activities: (i) formation and registration of farmer/trader user groups (under the Cooperative Act); (ii) involvement of user groups in making selecting a market management of the markets and administration of fee collection, financial recording and account management committee; (iii) active involvement of user groups in making decisions regarding site selection, services and functions of the market; and (iv) training of user groups in day to day self-management of the markets and administration of fee collection, financial recording and account management.

Component Three: Development of a Market Information Network

Connection of each market to the national telephone network will be financed where trunkline is available. Each market facility will collect and disseminate information on daily prices, volumes of supply, levels and location of demand, to its users and its contact markets.

Component Four: Introduction of an Improved Packaging System

The project will provide each center with about three truck load of plastic crates (900 crates) for demonstration purposes. Introduction of plastic crates will allow farmers to pack a larger volume of fruits and vegetables while preserving produce quality.

Inputs

UNCDF will provide a series of subcontracts to local consulting firms for engineering design and supervision, a subcontract for construction activities to local contractors, a subcontract for formation and training of farmer user groups to NGO's, private organizations and government agencies; an international marketing expert and a project engineer/architect; and procurement of equipment (sorting tables, plastic crates, vehicles, office equipment and telecommunication equipment). Public land for construction of the markets, temporary office space, extension officers, salaries of national project coordinator and PIU office staff will be funded by the Government.

Financial data

	$
Personnel	1 007 000
Subcontract	1 402 100
Training	50 000
Equipment	487 400
Miscellaneous	51 000
Contingencies	180 900
Support costs	393 600
Total	3 572 000

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APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A REGIONAL PROJECT OF LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

IPF:(1992-1996) $30 700 000
(RLA/92/G35) - Regional Cooperation to support Global Change Research in Countries of the Inter-American Institute of Global Change Research

Date of approval by the AC:[1]	16 December 1992
Expected duration:	Two years
Proposed executing agency:	UNDP/OPS
Government implementing agency:	Inter-American Institute for Global Change Research
Proposed UNDP contribution:	$2 831 000
Third-party cost sharing:	$ 235 000
Total UNDP budget:	$3 066 000

Project background

Global warming, depletion of stratospheric ozone, and other manifestations of increasing global change underscore the pressing need for decision-making based on well-informed policy formulation, if ecologically sustainable economic development is to be achieved. To achieve essential economic development without impairing long-term production of ecological goods and services from national, regional and global ecosystems, policies must be firmly based on information derived from scientific research.

The research needed to develop a global perspective, demands that regional differences in characteristics such as biogeography and climate be taken into consideration. The goal of a "practical forecasting capacity" regarding global environmental change requires that this capacity be developed for distinct subcontinental regions. The System for Analysis, Research and Training (START) of the International Geosphere-Biosphere Programme (IGBP) will be a world-encompassing system of actual potential Regional Research Networks. START will promote the exchange of information and discussion of scientific priorities both between the different Research Networks and between the Networks and other IGBP projects.

The development of each Regional Research Network's activities will be designed to meet the unique research needs of each region. The Inter-American Institute for Global Change Research (IAI), founded by the scientific community of the Americas, is structured as a network of national Research Centres conducting and sponsoring basic research on global change processes which are unique or of special importance to the region. Information from scientific investigations by the IAI's collaborating Research Centres will fuel policy-making both at the national and regional levels in Latin America and the Caribbean, as well as provide valuable input to the development of global policies and conventions.

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As part of its long-term strategy of institutional development, the IAI has identified three specific areas to be strengthened in order to achieve a uniform regional research capability regarding global change: (1) training of scientists and technicians; (2) data processing and exchange systems; and (3) standardized methodologies for the collection and processing of data.

Description of project

The immediate objectives of the project are to: (a) improve and expand scientific and technical professional capabilities in the Research Centres of IAI countries in areas relevant to global change research; (b) establish a minimum uniform data processing capability in each Research Centre as well as data exchange systems in the region; and (c) develop standardized methodologies for the collection and processing of basic data relevant to global change research.

Project activities will include: (a) engaging 40 scientists from the region in global change research projects; (b) enhancement of access by up to ten participating institutions to current relevant scientific and technical literature; (c) training of technicians from participating institutions in relevant areas of data handling and exchange; (d) equipping 15 participating institutions with a minimum compatible data processing capability, with special emphasis on geo-referenced data processing equipment and training in its use; (e) linking the participating institutions together and with selected institutions in the United States and Canada by means of a data exchange system; (f) devising standard methods on the interpretation of satellite data on land-use and land-use change relevant to global change research.

Inputs

UNDP will provide 60 man-months of international personnel; administrative support and associated travel costs; subcontracts; 70 man-months of fellowships and two training courses; 15 units of computer equipment for geographic data processing; and miscellaneous costs.

Financial data

	$
Personnel	916 500
Subcontract	335 000
Training	540 500
Equipment	1 200 000
Miscellaneous	74 000
Total	3 066 000

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UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

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APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF ECUADOR

IPF:(1992-1996) $ 11 273 000

(ECU/92/011) - Support to the Implementation of the National Health Plan: Basic Health and Sanitation Services

Date of approval by the AC:1/	16 December 1992
Expected duration:	84 months
Proposed executing agency:	Government
Government implementing agency:	Government agencies/local NGOs
Government cost sharing:	$ 3 024 000
Total UNDP budget:	$ 3 024 000

Project background

Overall health status in Ecuador still ranks among the lowest in Latin America, comparing unfavourably with countries of similar per capita income, despite major improvements in conventional health indicators over the last two decades. The cholera epidemic, which is currently sweeping through several Latin American countries is affecting all age groups with more than 13.000 cases and 220 deaths reported in 1991. Infant mortality continues relatively high at 44 per 1,000 live births in 1989; and primary causes of infant and child mortality are poor environmental conditions (lack of access to safe water and sanitation services), infectious diseases, and malnutrition. Malnutrition is a serious health problem. Around 55 per cent of children under five years of age suffer from chronic malnutrition which leads to about 4 out of 10 deaths occurring in this age group. The main causes are inadequate food intake, poor feeding practices, and high prevalence of infectious diseases. Access to basic health and sanitation services is severely limited for about 50 percent of the population with water supply coverage of 35 per cent in the rural areas and 8 per cent of the rural population having access to adequate sewerage facilities.

As indicated above, the improvement of basic sanitation services is a necessary complement to the provision of primary health care and targeted nutrition supplements for achieving reduced mortality and morbidity. It is, however, evident from studies carried out in the country that tests will have to be conducted on different models for decentralized organizational forms of service delivery in order to gain the experience for introducing the necessary reforms in the institutional structure emphasizing sustainability and the effective use of facilities.

The Government of Ecuador has prepared a comprehensive National Health Plan which seeks to expand and strengthen basic health services, including nutrition and basic sanitation,

1/ This Fact Sheet reflects the status of the project/revision at the time it was approved by the Action Committee; modifications to the project/revision may have occurred subsequently.

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and enhance the decision-making process and management of public institutions involved in the delivery of basic health, nutrition and sanitation services. To this end it has requested technical and financial assistance from UN agencies such as UNDP and PAHO. UNFPA is funding maternal care and family planning activities at the national level and reproductive health services for adolescents in various cities of the country. UNICEF has promoted activities oriented to reduce infant mortality through increased coverage of children's health and nutrition services. PAHO has contributed with technical cooperation in several health areas: control of contagious diseases, drugs and vaccines, development of health services and the MOH's institutional development. WFP is providing food assistance for mother and children of low-income groups of Ecuador. Additionally, the World Bank has agreed to fund a major project "Strengthening and Expansion of Basic Health Services in Ecuador" (FASBASE) in the amount of (US)$70 million to support the National Health Plan.

Description of project

The development objective of the project is to assist in the implementation of the National Health Plan through the expansion of coverage and strengthening of its capacity to provide basic health and sanitation services to the predominantly rural impoverished groups currently not receiving services.

The immediate objectives of the project are to: (a) strengthen MOH and IEOS to facilitate access of the rural population to safe water and sanitation services testing four different decentralized arrangements with strong community participation to a target population of 172.000 in 165 communities; (b) expand coverage and improve quality of the MOH centres' basic health services through an adequate provision of medical, office, computer and logistic equipment to an estimated 2 million inhabitants in the six provinces covered by the project; and (c) contribute to the institutional development of MOH and IEOS through the design and installation of an adequate management information system (MIS), including training for its use.

Project activities will include: (a) organization and implementation of alternative models for sanitation service delivery in the six provinces; (b) evaluation of their respective advantages and proposal for one/more models to be applied to the rest of the country; preparing a proposal for a reorganization of the sanitation subsector; (d) design and documentation of medical, odontological, and office equipment to the health centres of the six provinces; and (e) design and installation of management information system as a component part of a viable decentralization scheme for MOH/IEOS.

Inputs

UNDP will provide international consultants (22 man-months), national consultants and support personnel (97 man-months); a subcontract for operation and maintenance of MIS; six subcontracts with NGOs for technical studies and evaluation of basic sanitation models; and medical, odontological, office and computer equipment locally procured.

Financial data

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Personnel	390 900
Subcontract	848 200
Equipment	1 784 900
Total	3 024 000

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ENGLISH

APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF NICARAGUA

IPF: (1992-1996) $ 19 700 000

(NIC/92/006) - Strengthening of the Judicial System

Date of approval by the AC: 1/	16 December 1992
Expected duration:	Three years
Proposed executing agency:	Government
Government implementing agency:	Nicaraguan Supreme Court of Justice
Proposed UNDP contribution:	$ 700 000 Source of funds: IPF
Third-party cost sharing:	$ 7 000 000 Source of funds: Sweden
Total UNDP budget:	$ 7 700 000

Project background

After a decade of political turmoil and continuous decline in GDP, the production level in Nicaragua fell well below that of 1980; and exports declined to about half of the 1980 level (approximately $200 million). In addition to reactivating the economy, President Chamorro's Government is pursuing the consolidation of post-war peace, democracy and the shift from a centralized economy to a market economy. It is evident that this process will not be complete without improvements in the judicial system, which up to now have been concentrated on the executive branch of the Government. There is a need to legalize land tenure of thousands of agricultural producers and permit their access to credit (based on land property guarantees), which require a working judicial system capable of implementing judicial decisions. The Supreme Court of Justice carried out an in-depth study of the situation of the judicial system in Nicaragua, establishing a technical commission and carrying out a survey of local and district judgeships, Appeals Courts, and Registration Offices which included an assessment of human and financial resources, as well as judicial/administrative procedures and practices.

In December 1991, the judicial system in Nicaragua was in the hands of 150 local judges, of which 90 percent had no professional degree and the majority had no secondary schooling. Furthermore, there is no judicial school. A significant portion of these judges are political appointees who operate in precarious conditions. Most of the local judges' offices have been destroyed during the war, or are in a severe state of deterioration; and the Government of Nicaragua does not have budgetary resources to repair them. Other problems include lack of trained resources, equipment, and bibliographic material. Also, an institute for forensic medicine does not exist, affecting the efficacy of research and judicial decisions relating to personal integrity and safety. Criminal violence (mostly robberies) has increased in the areas affected by the war due to the presence of armed groups; and has also increased in urban areas where there is a concentration of poor populations which have been most affected by Nicaragua's Structural Adjustment Programme. Moreover, a great deal of the governance problems stem from the vulnerability of citizen righis. The Government has assigned greater budgetary resources which will permit the obligatory service of law students throughout the country (one year, without which they could not graduate); however, there is a need for housing and decent office space for the new judges.

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At their 12th Summit Meeting held in Managua on 4-5 June 1992, the Central American Presidents committed themselves to preserve peace and democracy through strengthening of their Rule of Law institutions, particularly the judicial and electoral branches; and requested the support of the international community for this purpose. Nicaragua is likely to be chosen as headquarters of the Central American Supreme Court of Justice due to its commitment to strengthen the judiciary branch of government.

Description of project

The immediate objectives of the project are to: strengthen the judicial system in the 150 poorest municipalities most affected by the war in order to further promote national consensus and national reconciliation towards a market economy with private sector participation; (b) focus on increasing judicial efficiency and effectiveness through an improved capacity of local judges and legal aides, contributing to the resolution of land property litigation, decreasing judicial delays, increasing the participation of universities in the judicial system, and contributing to peace without which development will not be possible; (c) deal with judicial functions at the municipal level, and act as catalysts for national reconciliation and the defense/protection of human rights; and (d) operate in areas of concentration of war-displaced populations and refugees where National Reconstruction Plan projects and the Programme for Displaced Persons, Refugees and Returnees (PRODERE) are located.

Project activities will include: (a) resolution of land property conflicts; (b) control of local criminal violence; (c) formulation of strategies for the promotion of human rights; and (d) training 150 law graduates and 300 legal aides in coordination with universities to prepare them for their obligatory social service as local judges, train forensic personnel, set-up 150 local judgeships that meet the standards of the Nicaraguan Supreme Court and ILANUD, provide technical assistance to update judicial legislation, improve registration of realty and commercial property, and equip 228 civil judgeships, 7 Appeals Courts, registers of realty and commercial property, the Forensic Medicine Institute, and 23 penitentiaries.

Inputs

UNDP will provide international consultants (12 work-months); administrative support; a national coordinator, national consultants; subcontracts for the production and dissemination of information/civic and human rights campaigns; fellowships, study tours, and in-service training; and equipment relating to physical infrastructure and transport which is needed to enable the upgrading of judicial institutions.

Financial data

	$
Personnel	503 000
Training	960 000
Subcontract	45 000
Equipment	6 069 000
Miscellaneous	123 000
Total	7 000 000

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APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF BRAZIL

IPF:(1992-1996) $ 14 183 000

(BRA/91/014) - Support to the Development of Agricultural Policy Research

Date of approval by the AC:[1]	16 December 1992
Expected duration:	Three years
Proposed executing agency:	Government
Government implementing agency:	IPEA (Institute of Applied Economic Research)
Proposed UNDP contribution:	nil
Government cost sharing:	$ 5 000 000
Previous UNDP contribution:	$ 5 917 500
Total UNDP budget:	$ 10 917 500

Project background

Brazilian agriculture represents 10 percent of GNP, absorbs 25 percent of the labour force and accounts for 30 percent of total exports. The growth dynamics and structure of the agricultural sector has been heavily influenced by government policy and instruments geared to favour the domestic market, foster import substitution and protect the sector from international market competition. An overvalued exchange rate and considerable tariff constraints, were mechanisms historically used to achieve such end, in addition to the control of food prices and prohibition or limitation on exports of primary products. Subsidized rural credit and guaranteed product acquisitions at subsidized minimum prices, were costly policy instruments designed to stimulate production and counterbalance global economic policy with adverse effects on the agricultural sector.

The recent Brazilian economic and financial crisis severely limited the possibility of allocating public funds to economic activity, and led in the early 1990s, to a major revision of the economic policy guidelines for agriculture. The revised agricultural policy aims at modernizing Brazilian agriculture by opening the sector to free international trade, enhancing the role of the private sector in finance and investments and eliminating state intervention in the commercialization and distribution of products. This implies a broad redefinition of the role of the State, the liberalization of external trade, a fiscal reform including a re-assessment of subsidy and taxation policies, anmd the implementation of agroecological zoning and self-sustained regional development plans, amongst others.

Towards the formulation of guidelines and instruments for the agricultural sector, IBRD approved in 1986 a (US)$ 500 million loan to fund the process of reducing subsidies to rural

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credit, and implement reforms in the price and commercialization policies. An amount of (US)$ 25 million was allocated for the acquisition of equipment and technical assistance.

To implement part of the technical assistance component by conducting various studies for the formulation of new policies, the Government requested UNDP assistance under the present approval. In 1991 preparatory assistance for (US)$ 945,000 was signed to finance agricultural policy related research and studies. As a result of discussions with IBRD official mission to Brazil in May 1922, the Government decided to propose broadening the activities of the project, emphasizing human resources development for policy formulation in the medium and long run. To this end, activities for training, seminars, workshops, publications and institutional building have been included in this project revision.

Description of project

The development objective of the project is to modernize the agricultural sector and insert it in a competitive international market economy, which is contained in Brazil's Fifth Country Programme, Modernization of the Productive Sector.

The immediate objectives of the project are to: (a) implement the studies and research to support the formulation of agricultural policy, reformulation and creation of new instruments, and definition of medium and long-term development strategies for the sector; and (b) train the staff directly responsible for the formulation and execution of the agricultural policy through seminars, workshops and courses.

Inputs

UNDP will provide 10 work-months of international consultancy, 1000 work-months of national consultancies to carry out studies and research; 260 work-months for project administration; subcontracts for national institutions to perform specific research among others in the areas of liberalization of Foreign Trade/Competitiveness of Agro-industrial complex, tax burden inciding on Brazilian Agriculture, and development of self-sustained agriculture; training in the form of seminars, workshops and courses; and research equipment.

Financial data

	$
Personnel	4 032 600
Subcontract	500 000
Training	40 000
Equipment	30 000
Miscellaneous	397 400
Total	5 000 000

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APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF
PERU

IPF:(1992-96) $13 297 000

(PER/92/027) - Emergency Programme for Social Actions

Date of approval by the AC:[1/]	16 December 1992
Expected duration:	18 months
Proposed executing agency:	Government
Government implementing agency:	National Fund for Social Development and Compensation (FONCODES)
Proposed UNDP contribution:	Nil
Government cost sharing:	$ 482 500
Third-party cost sharing:	$ 4 982 500
Total UNDP budget:	$ 5 465 000

Project background

The structural adjustment and stabilization policies adopted by the Government in 1990 have had a negative effect on the poor sectors of the population. In order to alleviate their situation, the Government created the National Fund for Social Compensation and Development (FONCODES), designed to generate employment and income through the financing of social investment projects in poor communities.

FONCODES has failed to reach the poorest sectors of population. Its operation has encountered various problems: financial execution has not met the expected targets, monitoring of projects is insufficient thus making difficult impact evaluation and international resources have not been attracted. This is partially caused by the operational characteristics of the Fund, mainly its administrative centralization.

Problems also arise from difficulties that poor communities have in obtaining FONCODES funds. They lack technical and financial resources required to organize themselves, to identify projects and especially to prepare the requested technical documentation.

Non-governmental development agents, especially NGO's, are also making efforts to improve the living conditions of the poorest communities. Nevertheless, their actions remain isolated and have not succeeded in linking the poor groups to the mainstream of development financing represented by FONCODES and other Government programmes. The NGO's initiatives have been traditionally supported by bilateral co-operation.

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A consensus has been reached between the various development agents to join their efforts in improving the living conditions of the poor. For this purpose, a pilot initiative will be developed in the Inka Region, which has the largest population living in extreme poverty and where all agents are active. Once evaluated, the experience will be replicated in other regions of the country.

Four bilateral donors (Germany, The Netherlands, Spain and Switzerland) will contribute to the initiative (US)$ 4,525,000 for an investment fund and with (US)$ 482,500 for complementary technical co-operation. FONCODES will contribute equal amounts for both purposes. UNDP assistance has been requested in order to facilitate the joint work of all development agents for various reasons: (i) UNDP's neutrality and transparency will assure the objectivity and equity in the distribution of the project resources to the different development agents; (ii) UNDP's participation will bring the experience that the organization has accumulated in the Region in areas such as poverty alleviation, State reform and democratization of the development process; and (iii) finally, UNDP's neutrality will facilitate the dialogue between the State and the civil society in a country where political unrest has been present in the recent past.

Description of project

The immediate objectives of the project are to:(a) create effective social demand by assisting the poorest communities of the Inka Region in their organization as well as in the identification and technical preparation of the projects to be financed by the investment fund and by FONCODES regular resources; (b) make the financial supply of FONCODES more efficient by strengthening the capacities of its Regional Office in the evaluation, approval and supervision of the projects presented for financing; (c) introduce a participatory decision making process (PREDES) for the articulation of the social demand and the financial supply of all development programmes in the region; and (d) systematize and evaluate the experience in order to apply it to other regions of the country.

Project activities will include: (a) organising communities in the execution of nuclei; (b) identifying social investment projects totalling a minimum of (US)$ 9,000,000 to be technically developed and submitted for FONCODES consideration; (c) organising, equipping, and putting the FONCODES Regional Office in full capacity to evaluate, approve and supervise the projects presented for its consideration; (d) approving projects for a minimum total of (US)$ 18,000,000, corresponding disbursements effected and projects fully supervised; and (e) establishing decision mechanisms between the State and organizations of the civil society for identifying investment packages, allocating responsibilities, and requesting funding to national and international sources.

Inputs

UNDP will provide 18 work-months for a CTA, 54 work-months of national consultants; subcontracts in areas such as technical preparation of projects, supervision of projects, evaluation of PREDES decision making model; training of communities and government agencies; transportation, communication and computer equipment; investment fund for small social projects in the poorest communities of the Inka region; and miscellaneous costs.

Financial data

	$
Personnel	254 800
Subcontract	549 000
Training	30 000
Equipment	76 200
Investment Fund	4 555 000
Miscellaneous	30 0000
Total	5 465 000

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APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF AFGHANISTAN

IPF: (1992-96) $70 039 000

(AFG/89/001) - UNV Multisectoral Technical Support for Relief and Rehabilitation in Afghanistan (Supplementary Assistance)

Date of approval by the AC:[1/]	16 December 1992	
Expected duration:	Four years and five months	
Proposed executing agency:	UNV in association with FAO, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP and WHO	
Proposed UNDP contribution:	$1 632 100	Source of funds: IPF
Previous UNDP budget:	$ 604 000	
Total UNDP budget:	$2 236 100	
Parallel Financing:	$3 600 000	UNOCA (AFG/89/V01)

Project background

Following the signing of the Geneva Accords in April 1988, the Secretary-General on 14 June 1988 launched an appeal to the international community requesting assistance for the reconstruction of Afghanistan. The appeal contained a proposal for a $5 million project under which United Nations Volunteers would assume operational activities in essential areas of programme implementation, complementing and reinforcing services rendered by UN agencies and NGOs.

A UNV fact-finding mission was fielded in late January 1989 to review the operational environment in which UNV assistance could be utilized in Afghanistan. It was recognized that there was an urgent need to deliver operational, logistical and technical assistance to the rural population in many parts of Afghanistan, through UN agencies and NGOs, working cross-border and inside Afghanistan, within the Operation Salam programme of the Office of the UN Co-ordinator for Afghanistan (UNOCA).

The joint UNOCA/UNV evaluation, carried out in November/December 1991, in its mission report "UNVs and Afghanistan" endorsed the activities and impact provided by UNVs to the overall assistance of UN agencies in Afghanistan and cross-border, cross-line, and recommended continuation of the project. UNDP decided that effective January 1992, all UNVs under the umbrella of the project working in UNDP technical assistance projects would be reflected in the substantive projects so that their technical input would be fully integrated, and to ensure better technical backstopping and supervision by the executing agency.

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With the establishment, in April 1992, of the interim Government of the Islamic State of Afghanistan, the urgency and pressure for rehabilitation activities has increased. By the end of 1992 it is estimated that 1.5 million Afghans will have returned to their homeland to start to rebuild their lives.

Due to lack of resources from UNOCA to meet the targetted amount of$4,440,000 under AFG/89/V01 budget, and insufficient provision by UN agencies to meet such costs, UNDP has been requested to fund UNVs working with other agencies from the IPF, on an exceptional and limited time basis, as a contribution of UNDP to humanitarian assistance and emergency relief/rehabilitation for Afghanistan. Funds committed by the Government of Japan, together with other UNOCA funds available, will meet UNOCA's obligations up to end 1992.

Description of project

The main objective of the initial 28-month project, covering UNOCA targetted inputs amounting to $4,440,000 under AFG/89/V01 and $550,000 from UNDP under AFG/89/001, was to play a contributing role in the social and economic recovery of Afghanistan, through the provision of 100 UNVs to address the shortage of specialized technical and administrative personnel in Afghanistan, and among the refugee populations in Pakistan and Iran, for the rapid implementation of UN relief and rehabilitation projects. UNOCA inputs were to cover 90 UNVs, while UNDP inputs were for 10 UNVs to work with two NGOs, plus equipment and miscellaneous costs.

The immediate objectives of the project are to: (a) cover the requirements for UNVs in 1993, as an input to support humanitarian emergency activities, providing food, shelter, health supplies and fuel; and (b) meet the cost of 45 UN Volunteers working in non-UNDP financed FAO, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP and WHO assistance programmes, as well as a UNDP/UNV operations officer.

Project activities will include the undertaking of UNV operational and monitoring activities that will contribute to the following assistance programmes: (i) FAO: Prevention of Moroccan locust and sunn-pest infestation; (ii) UNESCO: Construction and operation of village schools; (iii) UNHCR: Repatriation of refugees from Pakistan and Iran; (iv) UNICEF: Community health in five locations; (v) WFP: Food availability in deficit areas; and (vi) WHO: Basic health services in six locations.

Inputs

UNDP will provide for over-expenditure in 1991, the cost of four UN Volunteers in 1992, and 45 UN Volunteers in 1993; equipment; and miscellaneous costs.

Financial data

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Personnel	1 526 100
Equipment	56 300
Miscellaneous	49 700
Total	1 632 100

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APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF AFGHANISTAN

IPF: (1992-96) $70 039 000

(AFG/92/008) - Preparatory Assistance to Agricultural Rehabilitation in Afghanistan

Date of approval by the AC:[1]	16 December 1992	
Expected duration:	One year	
Proposed executing agency:	FAO	
Implementing agencies:	FAO, NGOs, Local Councils	
Proposed UNDP contribution:	$666 500	Source of funds: IPF
Total UNDP budget:	$666 500	
Technical Support Services (TSS-2):	$ 63 000	Agency: FAO
Administrative and Operational Support Services (AOS):	$ 55 100	Agency: FAO

Project background

The last 14 years of war have resulted in a vast scale of destruction in Afghanistan. The agricultural sector, by far the most important economic sector in Afghanistan, has seen damage to virtually all its infrastructure, support systems and institutional arrangements, as well as direct loss of livestock, vineyards, orchards, etc. Following the 1988 Geneva Accord, FAO has been entrusted with the task of assisting the rehabilitation of the agricultural sector in Afghanistan. This programme, now entering its fourth agricultural season, has been funded to date by the United Nations Office for Coordination of Humanitarian and Economic Assistance to Afghanistan (UNOCA).

By end 1992 UNOCA is expected to have spent $13 million for the agricultural rehabilitation programme, an additional $5.5 million will be made available in 1993. It has now been decided that UNOCA's future mandate will be limited to humanitarian assistance. The present project proposal for UNDP IPF funding has therefore been designed to secure continuity in the agricultural rehabilitation process. As the war is over, and as local conflicts are expected to gradually cease, longer-term programmes in agricultural rehabilitation need to be developed, forming a transition between immediate relief activities and future reconstruction and development activities.

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Description of project

The main objectives of the project are to: (a) provide continued technical management and support to the ongoing programmes; and (b) prepare a comprehensive, large-scale agricultural rehabilitation programme for UNDP/cost-sharing funding.

The project will carry out its activities within the framework of the Afghanistan Rehabilitation Strategy (AFG/92/007), work on which has been initiated in mid-November 1992. Drawing on experience gained from the current programmes, the results of several formulation missions, and on quick impact projects, the end of project situation is expected to show a comprehensive agricultural rehabilitation programme for 1994 and beyond.

The Programme Management Office, established in July 1989, will continue to provide technical management and coordination to the ongoing, FAO-executed, programme, as well as the future programmes as required. At the same time, formulation missions will be fielded under this project, with the objective of producing comprehensive programme(s) for UNDP/cost-sharing financing. It is also intended to develop a series of carefully selected and relevant quick-impact projects, using this project as a funding modality.

Inputs

UNDP will provide the services of a programme co-ordinator (12 work-months), agricultural systems expert (12 work-months), short-term consultants (7.5 work-months), administrative support (36 work-months), national experts (60 work-months), equipment, and miscellaneous costs.

Financial data

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Personnel	576 500
Equipment	50 000
Miscellaneous	40 000
Total	666 500

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APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF BHUTAN

IPF:(1992-96) $ 27 892 000

(BHU/91/006) - Strengthening Human Resources Capabilities in Bhutan

Date of approval by the AC:[1/]	16 December 1992		
Expected duration:	Five years		
Proposed executing agency:	United Nations Volunteers (UNV)		
Proposed UNDP contribution:	$ 2 934 900	Source of funds:	IPF
Total UNDP budget:	$ 2 934 900		

Project background

Availability of human resources remains insufficient in a significant range of skill areas, thus perpetuating the country's dependency on expensive expatriate professionals (about 20 per cent of civil service = 2,500 is expatriate) to provide essential services in areas such as health, education and infrastructure development.

The magnitude of the current and projected shortage of skilled personnel, coupled with the length of time required for selected Bhutanese nationals to complete their training at home and abroad is such that the Government will have to continue to rely on recruiting expatriate technical personnel for deployment in key development sectors during the Seventh Five-Year Plan period.

The present project as successor to the project BHU/86/009, which provided an average 70 UNVs a year, seeks to provide 22 UNVs who will be deployed within government technical departments and institutions and in-country teaching and training institutions, providing both institutional as well as operational support, the latter including on-the-job training. If objectives are met, the project will result in diminishing requests for UNVs by the end of the project. This project of 22 UNVs will form the core of UNV activities in Bhutan and will be supplemented by an undefined number of other UNVs who will be funded through other IPF financed projects or through other UN agencies such as UNICEF, UNFPA, WFP and WHO. Program strategy and guiding principles for all UNV inputs, including the 22, are laid out in the document "Programme Strategy for UNV Inputs during Bhutan's Seventh Five-Year Plan".

The project is in line with the Government's 7th FYP Human Resources Development Policy aiming at the development and provision of required trained manpower to all priority sectors of the economy. The UNDP's Fifth Country Programme also prioritizes the development of human resources. The project will be financed out of the IPF share channelled into the HRD sector and will complement UNDP's overall HRD initiatives. Volunteer Agencies from United Kingdom, New Zealand, Japan and the Netherlands also supply expatriate volunteers, and the role of UNVs within the overall use of expatriate volunteers has been closely reviewed.

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Description of project

The development objective of the project is to strengthen the national capacity so as to provide essential services in health and education at both the central and provincial levels and to implement planned investment programmes in infrastructure development. The immediate objectives are to: (a) strengthen teaching and training institutions in specific priority areas such as education, health, works & housing, roads, agriculture and animal husbandry; and (b) upgrade capacity of the sectoral government departments in the performance of their functions through on-the-job training, and informal training of co-workers as well as direct operational support to maintain basic services.

Project activities will include: (a) lecturing at tertiary teaching and training institutions; (b) provision of health care by medical specialists; (c) strengthening of technical divisions within the Departments of Roads, Works & Housing and Education in order to implement infrastructure projects; (d) strengthening the research and extension services within the Departments of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry by conducting research and developing extension material; and (e) provision of on-the-job training to Bhutanese nationals in each of the above-mentioned Departments; (f) increasing effectively trained national college students and teacher trainers in mathematics, economics and computer science; (g) improving the ability of technical divisions within the Departments of Education, Roads and Works & Housing in planning and implementation of infrastructure projects such as urban water supply and bridges; (h) improving the delivery of health services throughout the country; (i) establishing a fixed number of Bhutanese nationals capable of taking over the work of UNVs; (j) gradually reducing the reliance of the Government on expatriate personnel; (k) improving the research, development and extension capacity within the Departments of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry; (l) increasing the graduates taught by UNVs.

Inputs

UNDP will provide 540 work-months for UNVs in the education sector, 540 work-months i health; 60 work-months in animal husbandry; 60 work-months in agriculture; 60 work-months in roads; and 60 work-months in works & housing providing in total 22 UNVs during the course of the 7th FYP; on-the-job training geared towards the priority transfer of knowledge and skills to Bhutanese nationals and limited gap filling; equipment;and miscellaneous costs.

Financial data

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Personnel	2 833 900
Training	2 500
Equipment	21 000
Miscellaneous	77 500
Total	2 934 900

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APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF BHUTAN

IPF:(1992-96) $27 892 000

(BHU/91/008) - Assistance to Technical and Vocational Education Training and Royal Bhutan Polytechnic, Deothang (Phase II)

Date of approval by the AC:[1]	16 December 1992
Expected duration:	Five years
Proposed executing agency:	International Labour Organisation (ILO)
Government implementing agencies:	Technical and Vocational Education Division (TVED), Royal Bhutan Polytechnic (RBP), Department of Education
Proposedsed UNDP contribution:	$ 1 172 600 Source of funds: IPF
Total UNDP budget:	$ 1 172 600

Project background

Bhutan suffers from a shortage of skilled personnel and technicians. With the pace of development accelerating, this shortage has become all the more acute. In almost all the chapters of the Seventh Five-Year Plan (1992-1997), the shortage of skilled national personnel is cited as the major obstacle that will have to be overcome in pursuing social and economic development goals. In recent times, imbued with the spirit of self-reliance, the Government has embarked on a conscious effort to reduce the dependency on expatriate technical personnel.

The late introduction of the formal school system, the recent move towards technical and vocational education and training (TVET) and poor human resources planning are primarily responsible for the shortage of technical personnel and the low outputs (both qualitative and quantitative) of the country's technical training institutes.

In the light of the above, the proposed assistance to improve the quality of technical training, increase the number of trainees, and build up a TVET system in the country as an integral component of a national programme for technical and vocational education with substantial parallel financing from ADB of (US$5.85 m), is likely to have a major impact on the national strategy to develop human resources. Furthermore, the proposal to strengthen TVET must be viewed as a component of a much larger UNDP programme of assistance for Human Resources Development in Bhutan.

Description of project

The immediate objectives of the project have been designed to focus on two separate levels of the problem. At the macro-level, the project will focus on strengthening the recently reactivated Technical and Vocational Education Division (TVED), which has the mandate to plan, monitor, evaluate and coordinate technical education in an integrated and

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intersectoral manner. A Steering Committee comprised of representative of key users and TVED, will further strengthen the intersectoral and coordinated programme approach to promote TVET in the country. Secondly, the assistance will be directed towards expandi and upgrading the Royal Bhutan Polytechnic at Deothang with the aim of doubling its outp by 1997 and improving the quality of training. The associated ADB loan would also provide for increased female participation in RBP through constructing a female hostel facility for 50 students. UNDP will facilitate the process by helping to design courses/facilities which respond better to the aspirations and needs of female students.

Inputs

UNDP will provide international expertise in the areas of civil, electrical and mechanical engineering (93.5 work-months) as well as UNV services in the same fields (144 work-months); in-service training aids; and miscellaneous costs.

Financial data

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Personnel	1 064 600
Subcontract	20 000
Training	15 000
Equipment	48 000
Miscellaneous	25 000
Total	1 172 600

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APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF COLOMBIA

IPF:(1992-96) $11 700 000

(COL/92/001) - Modernization of the Water Supply and Sanitation Sector

Date of approval by the AC:[1/]	16 December 1992
Expected duration:	36 months
Proposed executing agency:	Government
Government implementing agency:	National Planning Department
Proposed UNDP contribution:	$ 371 600 Source of funds: IPF
Government cost sharing:	$2 997 900
Previous UNDP contribution:	$ 478 400
Total UNDP budget:	$3 847 900

Project background

Colombia has sufficient water resources to provide drinking water to its population. Yet, the existing infrastructure and institutions are not adequate to guarantee a proper level and quality of water and sewerage services. About One-third of the population does not have access to potable water and one-half mostly in medium and small-size cities and rural areas lacks access to any type of sewerage system. Despite the fact that Colombia devotes 0.4 percent of its GDP to investment in the water and sewerage sector, its service coverage rates of 66 percent and 55 percent respectively, are on average 10 percent lower than other countries with similar investment rates.

The Sectoral Plan supports the decentralization process through policies intended to enforce the local responsibility in the identification of the investment priorities and levels, reducing the participation of the Central Government, and rationalizing the local institutional structure. The financial base for this program is the concession of credits to the municipalities, complemented by non-refundable funds provided by the Central Government, as well as departmental and municipal resources.

The national strategy consists of the design of programs dedicated to the modernization of the sector, to create the new institutions and to implement the new instruments necessary to operate at the national, regional and local level. At the local level, the sector will be modernized with a set of measures related to the organization of the institutions dedicated to sector planning and management. These measures deal with the creation of mixed enterprises, (government and private capital) to manage the water and sanitation systems; the design and implementation of global contracts for the systems management, such as B.O.O.T. or B.O.T. contracts (build, own, operate and transfer; build, operate and transfer), concessions "affermage" and other contracts that allow the private sector participation in the administrative management.

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Description of project

The development objective of the project is to assist the Government in improving the quality of water and sanitation services to reach international standards by 1994, while at the same time to restructure the sector towards more decentralized management and involvement of the private sector.

The immediate objectives of the project are to: (a) implement the institutional reform of the water and sanitation sector mandated by the Constitution through the creation of a Direction at the new Superintendency of Domiciliary Public Services and of a Vice Ministry for Water and Basic Sanitation and the Regulatory Board, both in the Ministry of Development; (b) support the municipalities to increase the national service coverage levels for water and for sewerage; (c) develop a program to improve the local administration of the water and sanitation institutions by introducing private sector participation in the management of the sector; and (d) implement a national training program.

Project activities will include: (a) design of legal and technical "models" for subcontracting of the administration of water and sewerage utilities to private sector entities; (b) operation of water and sewerage services in a number of small and medium-sized cities; (c) establishing a regulatory framework that will allow the private sector participation regulated by the regulatory commission, as well as an adequate tariff structure that will incentivate the efficient use of the services and provide investment sufficient resources for infrastructure maintenance and growth; (d) strengthening the investment system that will produce a regular flow of pre-investment and investment projects for the water and sewerage sector as well as effective project implementation at the municipal level; and (e) training 900 workers providing costume services the commercial system, as well as 2700 other people performing operative tasks.

Inputs

UNDP will provide 1.305 work-months of national consultants in the areas of environmental, training, management, informatics, projects formulation and legal assistance, and 172 work-months of administrative personnel; subcontracts for information systems, unified accounting plan for public enterprises, models and pilot programs for the private water supply systems; 120 training courses, seminars and forums with national and international participation; equipment for the new information system; publications, travel, mission, and miscellaneous costs.

The Government will provide counterpart personnel, the required office space, travel expenses, equipment and supplies.

Financial data

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Personnel	1 747 900
Subcontract	680 000
Training	1 349 700
Equipment	30 000
Miscellaneous	40 300
Total	3 847 900

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APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A REGIONAL PROJECT OF EUROPE

IPF:(1992-96) $4 200 000

(RER/93/005) - Turn Around Management Programme (TAM)

Date of approval by the AC:[1/]	27 January 1993
Expected duration:	Two years
Proposed executing agency:	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD)
Government implementing agency:	Designated Government Agency in each country concerned
Proposed UNDP contribution:	$1 300 000 Source of funds: (IPF: $500 000) (SPR: $400 000) (GIP: $400 000)
Previous UNDP contribution:	$0 500 000
Total UNDP budget:	$1 800 000

Project background

After half a century of centralized planning and administration, the transformation of the countries of Central and Eastern Europe and the CIS into democratic societies and market economies requires them to undergo profound economic change. The transformation into a market economy and the privatization process is a complex social and economic one, changing the way every company is run and every business decision is made. Falling Eastern export sales and shrinking domestic subsidies combined with seriously inadequate management practices and procedures, now exposed by open market competition with the West, threaten the survival of thousands of existing enterprises. While 10 percent are most probably going to easily find buyers and be privatized, up to 50 percent, those enterprises of interest to this project, can best be described as potentially salvageable.

Countries of the region are introducing new policies, laws and regulations aiming at macro-economic stabilization, price liberalization, currency convertibility, trade and banking reforms, labour deregulation, privatization programmes, and appropriate legal and social measures to support these changes. Assistance to strengthen privatization and management capacity is regarded by many as one of the highest priorities for them to succeed in this transition. The lack of direct experience of leadership and management within a competitive market economy constitutes a major impediment to success. Most enterprises are

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not in any condition to attract investors, to be restructured or to be privatized; however, many are potentially viable in a market environment and could be salvaged, but only from within and if done quickly. The national management consultancy industry also needs to be strengthened to enable them to acquire the managerial skills essential in addressing key management issues in public enterprises in the future.

Description of project

The TAM Programme is aimed at resolving the need two major underlying factors of the difficulties these enterprises face for: (1) management capacity-building in the local business leadership; and (2) enhancement of the skills of national management consultants, academics and policy makers. The countries concerned must be helped to move from a central regulated economy to a market economy in building new and strong, public and private institutions that will survive and flourish in a competitive society while simultaneously helping the countries to anticipate and address the hazards associated with radical economic tranformation, thereby serving the broader objective of sustainable growth with a healthy business sector that is seen as a key to the development of democracy in these countries.

The immediate objectives of the project are to: (a) support the restructuring of state-owned enterprises and develop their capacity to pared in an open-market economy through training of the leaders of large and medium enterprises that appear salvageable and have growth potential to be competent managers of their respective businesses, and able to operate effectively in an open market; and (b) enhance the local management consultancy and academic capacity.

Inputs

UNDP will provide 84 work-months for four management professionals and 80 work-months for four support personnel to serve in the core TAM Management Unit; 31 work-months for consultancies as part-time Recruitment Directors; and a small portion of the miscellaneous costs.

EBRD will provide an in-kind contribution estimated at (US) $300,000 to provide all the facilities, equipment, and most of the administrative costs of the project; and EC/PHARE will provide an in-kind contribution estimated at $100,000 for the services of one professional member of the Core Management Unit.

Financial data

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Personnel	1 237 000
Miscellaneous	63 000
Total	1 300 000

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APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF THE SOUTH PACIFIC REGION

IPF:(1992-96) $29 500 000
(RAS/91/G31) - South Pacific Biodiversity Conservation Programme

Date of approval by the AC:[1]	27 January 1993
Expected duration:	Five years
Proposed executing agency:	Government
Government implementing agency:	South Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP)
Proposed UNDP contribution:	$ 9 491 500 Source of funds: GEF
Previous UNDP contribution (PA):	$ 508 500
Total UNDP budget:	$10 000 000

Project background

The South Pacific is characterized with extremely fragile near-shore and on land ecosystems, which contain a very significant variety of unique species and biological diversity. The region is though to have the world's highest proportion of endemic species per unit of land area or human inhabitant. Many species are increasingly endangered due to the mounting pressure of population growth and ecologically unsustainable development activities. Loss of species and unrestorable disruption of the small island ecosystem, which include near-shore marine areas, coral reefs, mangrove swamps, coastal plains and watershed areas will not only result in the loss of essential natural resources and environment on which the predominantly subsistent life of the Pacific people is much dependent; but also will have major long-term impact on the marine ecosystem and biodiversity of the Pacific Ocean at large.

The conservation of biodiversity in the Pacific calls for unique approaches, where the majority of the land and near-shore areas is privately owned by local clans and communities. The customary land ownership is at the base of the life in the Pacific. The people and the community should, therefore, be one of the foremost subjects of conservation efforts. They need to become aware of the importance of maintaining the conservation of their natural asset in balance with the development requirement; and support should be provided for building and strengthening the capacity to manage this process for their long-term welfare and survival.

Description of project

The project will protect the biological diversity of 15 Pacific island states by facilitating the establishment of a series of diverse Conservation Areas (CAs) in which there are agreed criteria for development based on long-term ecological sustainability. The

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distinction from a national park or reserve concept lies in the recognition of, and positive response to the need for communities to continue to use their environment for their subsistence and economic well-being. Hence, while the primary goal of the programme is the conservation of biodiversity, an important focus for each CA will be the improvement of the economic and social well-being of local communities through sustainable development.

In each of the CAs, development activities and practices to minimize the impact on endangered species and their ecosystems will be promoted at the community level, through an in-country Conservation Area Project (CAP), to be implemented and managed by community-linked Conservation Area Coordination Committee (CACC). This regional programme will provide carefully planned, extensive in-country support in the form of consultation with local groups, awareness raising, strengthening of local NGOs and governments, further scientific and technical assessment, participatory design of the CAP, initial management support of the CA and others. The process will be reviewed and appraised at various stages, e.g. initial CA proposal, the establishment of CACC, draft CAP document and the CA inception by a Technical and Management Advisory Group (TMAG). TMAG will endorse individual CA proposals and CAPS, and advise on the next steps as well as on broader programme management issues. There will also be a range of ancillary activities related to individual CAPs to support protection of rare or threatened species, improve the local awareness of the importance on biodiversity conservation, and develop educational and training activities and materials.

Approximately 20 CAs will be identified, established and initially managed. In these and the adjacent areas, communities and the people will be motivated to progressively adopt improved production practices and/or alternative income earning activities, reinforced by conducive measures for human development, to ensure ecological sustainability of the CA. The capacity to sustain, manage and develop the CA will be in place in the local CACC, NGO and the Government. The regional programme will play a central coordination role among regional and country biodiversity related activities supported by various donors, and will cooperate with sectoral programmes in fisheries, forestry, agriculture, water resources, education, small industry, rural development and poverty alleviation, especially those under the UNDP country and sub-regional programmes. Aside from a regional biodiversity conference to be sponsored by the programme, to promote an ongoing mechanism for information/data exchange and creation of a regional biodiversity database, collaborative support of CAs and CAPs will be worked out.

Inputs

UNDP will provide 48 man-months for a programme manager, 45 man-months each for two programme officers, six man-months for a species conservation officer, 162 man-months of support services; 400 man-months for in-country support; subcontracts BL to support in-country CAs and CAPs; research/technical, developmental training and managerial work; equipment; and miscellaneous costs.

Financial data

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Personnel	2 868 600
Subcontract	5 642 700
Training	776 800
Equipment	101 400
Miscellaneous	610 500
Total	10 000 000

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